

PROGRESS AND POVERTY.

MR. HENRY GEORGE BEFORE THE
SENATE COMMITTEE.

Taxation and Monopolies Causing Low Wages—What
He Would Do if He Became Dictator—The
Laborers of the South Better Conditioned
Than Those of the North.

From the New York World.

Mr. Henry George, the author of "Progress and Poverty," was the only witness before the senatorial committee on education and labor yesterday. All the members, with the exception of Senator Aldrich, were present. "There is no doubt," said Mr. George when asked to give what facts he could bearing on the labor question, "that there is a great and growing dissatisfaction among the working

Classes of the United States.' Whether the condition of workmen is improving or growing worse is a very complicated question, but in my mind there is no doubt that the condition of the workers is steadily growing worse.

'The prosperity of the country has steadily increased, but the worker remains almost the same. The object of all business now is to concentrate. There is a concentration of wealth in vast amounts, and the consequence is that each day the laborer finds it more difficult to be independent. Some years ago before machines, men made shoes. Then a man had but to get a last, some needles and thread and leather and he might earn a living wherever men wore shoes. Now the shoemaker must work out where capital is concentrated.

ated—in a factory. There is no conflict between labor and capital. They go hand in hand. There is conflict between labor and monopoly.

THE CAUSE OF LOW WAGES.

The cause of the low wages is because the source of improvement, the land, is monopolized by the landowner. The farmer has no other occupations have a certain relation to each other, fixed by certain circumstances, but in general dependent on the largest occupation. This is agriculture. Wherever there is free access to the land, the farmer will produce what a man can earn tilling the soil. So we see in new countries wages are higher and the people happier, for there is free access to the soil. A railroad or a telegraph is a monopoly. As soon as a monopoly is established in a country the free access is cut off, the wages do not rise, and yet we see the railroads make the country prosperous. They make individuals wealthier, but not the great mass.

the land he owns the men, and the men that do not own the land must work for the men who do. Machinery is supposed to benefit the laborer, but men let invention go on to produce an instrument by which everything could be produced without the aid of labor. What would be the consequence? There would be no necessity for labor, and the land owner would reap all the benefits of production. This of course will never happen, but such is the tendency.

OVERPRODUCTION.

Senator Pugh here spoke about overproduction in coal and iron districts, and asked the witnesses how they would avoid overproduction. "The only way to avoid overproduction," Mr. George replied, "There can be no overproduction until every man has as much as he wants. Labor very often cannot employ itself on account of monopoly. Very often we hear of an era of great financial depression. Just as the country is getting out of the country to the other, and there is not one cause for this, namely,

man who wanted to use this land must pay for it and pay taxes. The consequence is the man cannot take the land. No building is put up. The building trade is dead and all improvement is checked by this high price for land. All other industries are thrown out through this rise in the value of land. The laborer, the mason and the bricklayer are all out of work. The business extends through the whole network of the country. Business is bound with ligatures around its body and the blood of the nation ceases to flow. Labor as no employment.

"How to remedy this is by a change in the land tenure. Land is a natural element the same as air. Land exists. It has existed, and will always be there. It is not made, and no man should own the land. It is his to use

While he lives. He can, but should not, fence it off and say: "I do not want to use but you must not use it." We must break up this hogsties in the manner business. Land is not property. A man may create property or make it. That is his; he can do what he likes with it; burn it down if he chooses, take it to the grave, or transmit it to his children." But there he did acquire a title to land. He did

to it. The land is the great question to settle every other question, and if every man had but as much land as he needed, then these questions of labor would soon shape themselves into very simple questions. Property belongs to individuals but land to all. I own my coat, because I paid the man who made it for it, but I paid no man for my land he made it.

"In the existing state of our laws it is not possible to divide up the land in equal portions and give to each man his share. This

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ults. As it is now we are taxing produc-
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ings which are adding to the general

the house will be taxed. Then the man will not build the house. Hence so much the less production; hence such a loss to the commonwealth. Productions should never be

IDLE LAND.

"Here is a man who owns a lot of land. He never touches it. Here is another man who builds a house on his lot of land, adding much to the general wealth, and yet it is taxed for producing the house. Take taxes, then, off all things but the land. Let us drain our revenues from the land. Abolish the tax on the house. The Congress will be inclined where a man now has a house on one lot and another lot vacant. He will have to pay the same amount of taxes for the unoccupied as for the occupied land. He will be forced then to build or pay an exorbitant tax for something which is of no practicable use to him. The value of land will increase. The value of land now is its fruit.

It may be worth at some future time. By a method of taxation no man will occupy more land than he needs. Houses will be built where the dwellers in the elements will benefit.

Half the land in this city is unoccupied, and yet thousands sweeter and die in heated apartments. The land is not used, and yet the land is taxed building will begin and more will be in demand. Land must get cheaper and cheaper if there is more than necessary. The effect of this would be that the land would be holding on to it, and it would sell or give it away. For why would they hold it, since each year as it gets more valuable they will have to pay higher taxes. The land would be held on to it as now on a block of land and let it be sold in years until the combined efforts of other

men, the community, have made it valuable. The Astors draw immense rentals from lands they have not given the power to draw rents, but which the community has made valuable. Wherever there is free access to the land labor does not flourish.

Senator Pugh—We have been endeavoring year after year to get laborers on lands, at a small rent, in the south.

LABORERS BETTER CONDITIONED IN THE SOUTH.

Mr. George—There may be barriers to taking land there—religion, superstition, yellow fever, etc. Still there is free accession to land in the south. Does the northern laborer suffer like the northern laborer?

Senator Pugh—No.

“They say there is land in the west. There is not. I have met men time and time again coming from the west who have said that the easiest way to get a homestead in the west is to get a wife and a piece of land. They are in this condition everything else will flow into its place. Labor would not be cramped

and crowded as it is now. If you do not take the land out of labor, you cannot relieve the pressure on labor, declare all the land in Harlem free of access and see the result. Land not being property, of course cannot be transmitted, but the house built on it and any improvements thereto are. Whatever surplus first begins to lie under this changed law of land tenure would speedily outstrip every other state in general wealth and happiness. The incentive to the monopolization of land would be destroyed, an incentive which comes back to the first argument on agriculture and wages. Our taxes are more a source of corruption and are levied only by men ignorant of the right methods of taxation. If a man goes west and attempts to make money, he is not merely going to die, and hence the incentive to production in the west is killed.

"In regard to any other method of alleviating the condition of labor I cannot say much.

and is common labor will suffer. I believe in a great change. There has been an injustice done, and the only way to remedy this is to let the workers have a voice in the management of workingmen can do some good, but not an ultimate one. For if one organization advances the wages in one trade there will be a rush to this trade by all other workmen. Labor must be organized in all manner of ways, but there are thousands outside of trade unions; they too must share in the benefit, or the competition of labor would kill a general benefit. An abolition of the tariff would help labor now, and the government would be obliged to deal with monopolies. The telegraph business is akin to the postal business, and should be carried on by the general government. As it is now, there is that other monopoly, the Associated Press. It killed a paper that I was starting in San Francisco."

Senator Blair—What would you do, Mr.

"Well," replied Mr. George, with a laugh, "I would shift taxation on to land, abolish the tariff, and control the Western Union telegraph; abolish what remains of the navy, West Point and Anna polius."

AN APPLE FAMINE IN PROSPECT

Light Crops Expected in Nearly all Parts of the Country.

MILWAUKEE, August 24.—The indications are that there will be a winter apple famine throughout the country this year. The winter apple crop of the northwest is a total failure. L. H. Moorehouse, a leading commission merchant, says the reputation of being one of the best posted men in Milwaukee on the subject of apples, has lately returned from an extended eastern and southern trip, in which he obtained by observation much information in regard to the winter crop of apples in the north, that which is constantly in receipt of from correspond-

"What proportion of the supply comes from these sections?"

"They constitute practically the apple-growing region of the country, with Michigan leading the list. Throughout the sections I have named the apple crop will be almost a total failure. The farmer in Niagara county, which is one of the best growing sections, has a crop of 10 bushels per acre, the grower in Ontario county, said to me that he had a large orchard, and a half bushel measure would hold his whole crop. The Baldwin variety, which

"What is the cause of the trouble?"

"I think it is generally attributed to the ex-

...sailed just at the time of blossoming. The blossoms blossomed beautifully but the frost did not set. The southern states report very light frosts except North Carolina, where a fair yield is assured. That state supplies us with a large amount of dried apples, which are even shipped from there to the northern markets. Last year the crop in the southwest was an unusually large one. This is an off year, therefore, for Missouri, Kansas, Tennessee, and Arkansas.¹¹

"You have not spoken of the outlook in

"Well, I know no more about it than I've seen in the papers. I suppose you have seen the published statement that Michigan expected to turn out very light crops."

"How high do you suppose prices will go?"

"Oh, that is a thing to be determined by

demand, as well as the supply. No one can tell. I haven't observed the course of the market very closely of late, as we deal exclusively in western fruit. In what I have said I have referred particularly to winter

The early varieties have, I believe, been tolerably plenty from another source. It is the Michigan crop, usually a great source of supply, is very nearly a failure this year.

STALK GROCERIES.

Cincinnati Bankrupts Closing up Affairs.—Failure in Cincinnati, August 10. Deeds of assignment were filed yesterday by the members of the largest and oldest grocery and grain stores in the city. One was filed by Bishop & Sons, and the other by Charles A. Bishop & Co., and the third, by George W. Bishop, individually. The firm of Bishop Bros. has actually ceased business, and exists only to

to close up old business. It consists of Wm. Bishop, Henry B. Morris and J. Henderson. The last two are also members of the firm of Jenkins, Morris and Henderson, which does not, in this case, have any assets. The new firm of Chas. H. Bishop & Co. is composed of Geo. W. Bishop & Son, and deals in fruit and grain. No statement has been made by Wm. Bishop says they have two hundred thousand dollars in whiskey on hand. He says they have had a series of sales since 1873, notably on a ranch in Texas in grain dealing. He thinks the credit will be lost in the whiskey business. Richmond, Va., August 24. Wm. Jenkins, grocer and commission merchant, is failed. Liabilities about \$35,000. It is believed the assets are sufficient to pay the creditors in full. The firm has been secured over 40 or 50 cents on the dollar.

Address, TERRELL E. SIMMONS, Rector,

THE FINEST DRY AIR REFRIGERATORS, FREEZERS, FLY FANS, FRUIT JARS, EVAPORATORS.

Cheapest ever offered in the State. Beautiful new style Decorated Dinner, Tea and Chamber Sets, Parlor Lamps, etc. Housekeepers, look at our goods before you buy. It will save you money.

McBRIDE & CO.

LOOK OUT FOR BARGAINS

For the next thirty days I will offer to the public my entire stock of Diamonds, Watches, Jewels, Clocks, and the celebrated Meriden Britannia Company's silverware at astonishingly low prices. Give me a call and I will convince you that you will save money by giving me a trial. I will sell regardless of profit and cost. You will find me headquarters for fine fitted and white crystal Spectacles and Eye Glasses, which I guarantee to give satisfaction for five years. Call and see them.

A. F. PICKETT,
5 Whitehall Street.

COTTON AND WEATHER.

Cotton—Middling uplands closed in Liverpool yesterday at 9½ New York at 10½; in Atlanta at 9½.

Daily Weather Report.
OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNA CORPS U. S. A.
U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, August 24, 10:31, P. M.
All observations taken at the same moment of time at each place named.

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Wind.	Force.	Direction.	Weather.
Atlanta	29.99	80	N	Light	00	Clear.
Augusta	29.88	81	Cal	00	Clear.	
Galveston	29.82	82	S. E	Light	00	Cloudy.
Indianapolis	30.02	80	E	Fresh	00	Th'ning
Key West	30.02	80	E	Fresh	00	Th'ning
Mobile	29.97	80	W	Light	00	Clear.
Montgomery	29.98	79	Cal	00	Clear.	
New Orleans	29.96	81	E	Light	00	Clear.
Pensacola	29.98	78	N. W	Fresh	00	Clear.
Palmetto	30.05	81	N	Light	00	Clear.
Savannah	29.92	82	W	Fresh	00	Clear.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.	Time of observation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Wind.	Force.	Direction.	Weather.
6:31 a. m.	30.05	71	69	N	Light	00	Clear.
10:31 a. m.	30.05	66	63	E	Light	00	Clear.
2:31 p. m.	29.97	62	60	S	Light	00	Fair.
6:3 p. m.	29.97	66	66	S	Light	00	Clear.
10:31 p. m.	29.98	68	68	N	Light	00	Clear.
Mean daily bar.	30.00	Maximum ther.	85				
" " " " "	" " "	Minimum " "	59				
" " " " "	" " "	Total rainfall.	0.0				

Cotton Belt.

Observations taken at 5 p. m.—Local time.	Max.	Min.	Rain.
Atlanta District.			
Atlanta	89	69	.07
Spartanburg	87	67	.00
Toccoa	96	68	.00
Gainesville	96	74	.00
Chilhowee	91	64	.00
Calhoun	90	67	.00
Cartersville	93	65	.00
West Point	94	58	.00
Newnan	93	69	.00
Griffin	91	70	.00

DISTRICTS.	AVERAGE.
1 Wilmington	98 72 .00
2 Charleston	96 73 .00
3 Augusta	96 73 .00
4 Savannah	94 70 .00
5 Montgomery	93 68 .00
6 Atlanta	93 68 .03
7 Mobile	89 68 .53
8 New Orleans	91 72 .00
9 Galveston	96 72 .03
10 Vicksburg	91 70 .03
11 Little Rock	91 70 .03
12 Memphis	88 66 .13
Mean of Districts	92.7 69.6 .06

† Mistake in telegraphing

POINTS

About the new improved Atlanta Watch.

- 1 The best mechanical construction, embodying principles that will produce one of the most accurate timepieces with the smallest amount of friction, and securing a Watch that will run from 36 to 45 hours instead of 30 to 32.
- 2 Substantial in all its parts, so that it will stand the roughest usage; particularly adapted for railroad and all other purposes where utmost accuracy is necessary and hardest wear is given.
- 3 The best protected against dust and cinders of railroad trains, having around each movement a special dust-excluding band for that purpose.
- 4 It has new improvements that can only be found upon our watch, and in this particular as much superior to the old style watch as the breech-loading gun is more desirable than the old "flint and steel."
- 5 By the use of our new Patent Regulator the watch can be quickly and accurately regulated, and by the means of which we have secured such remarkable results in time-keeping, as certified to by 350 names which we have on file.
- 6 The Factory being here at home, should an accident occur to any part, a duplicate of that part can be supplied immediately and the watch put running again in thirty minutes.
- 7 Every watch is fully guaranteed by a responsible home establishment, and the prices are very low for first-class timepieces.

Call and examine, or send for our descriptive Catalogue.

J. P. STEVENS WATCH CO.

Factory and Salesroom 31 Whitehall Street.

MY STORE IS NOW COMPLETE.

I AM SELLING

CLOTHING

AT VERY MUCH

REDUCED PRICES

To close out all stock now on hand.

A. B. ANDREWS

16 Whitehall Street.

Charged With Larceny.

John Tiller was arrested last night by Officers Campbell and Simmons. The charge against Tiller is larceny. The complainant is a negro woman, who alleges that Tiller stole a lot of things from her house. Tiller denies the charge.

CARPETS! CARPETS!! CARPETS!! NOW IN TRANSIT.

AND WILL BE RECEIVED THIS WEEK THE LARGEST STOCK OF

CARPETS, ALL GRADES,

Ever shown in any southern store. Mr. Chamberlin has been engaged buying these goods the past three weeks, and the choicest designs and latest production of the Carpet trade has been secured. Our arrangements have been made in this department so that our

PRICES WILL BE BEYOND COMPETITION

DON'T FAIL TO LOOK BEFORE BUYING ELSEWHERE.

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.

PICTURE FRAMES.

The largest and best assortment ever brought to the city. Also the latest designs in

FINE STATIONERY.

BLANK BOOKS AND OFFICE

SUPPLIES A SPECIALTY.

D. C. PITCHFORD,

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PIANOS & ORGANS,

In Atlanta, keeps the finest instruments.

27 WHITEHALL.

Cash or on time. Second-hand Pianos for sale low, thoroughly repaired and with last many years yet.

Pianos and Organs rented, tuned and repaired.

Fail and get the best instruments for the least money, fully warranted. Catalogue and further information cheerfully given by mail. Address:

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THE GREAT SAUCE

OF THE WORLD.

LEA & PERRINS'

EXTRACT

of a LETTER from

to his brother

at

May 1880.

"LEA & PERRINS' EXTRACT is highly recommended in India, and is in my opinion, the most reliable, the most palatable, and the most useful sauce that can be made."

Signature is on every bottle of GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

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AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES.

THE Georgia Railroad.

GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY,

OFFICE GENERAL MANAGERS,

AUGUSTA, GA., April 28th, 1883.

Commencing Sunday, 29th instant, the following Passenger Schedule will be operated:

EAST LINE.

NO. 27 WEST-DAILY.

L'Ve Augusta - 7:40 am

L'Ve Athens - 8:00 am

Ar. Athens - 8:05 pm

Ar. Washington - 2:55 pm

Ar. Athens - 1:57 pm

Ar. Washington - 4:49 pm

Ar. Athens - 6:45 pm

Ar. Washington - 8:55 pm

Ar. Athens - 5:50 pm

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NEW FALL GOODS!!

FOR MEN'S, YOUTHS'

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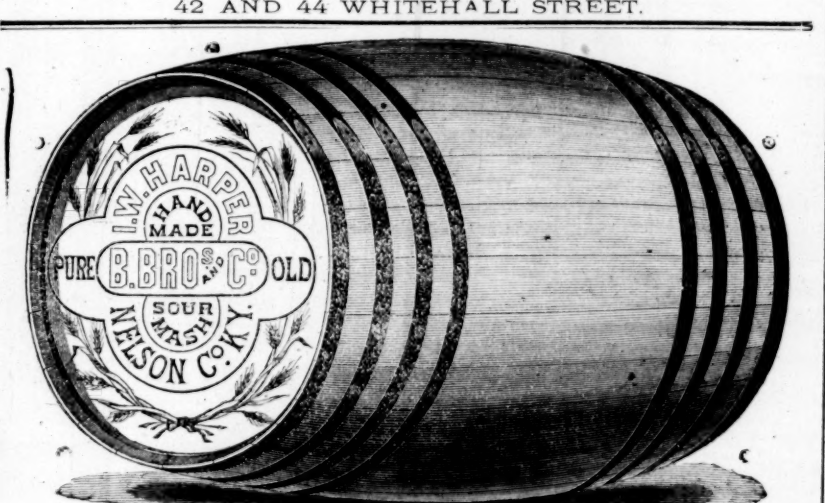
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OUR CUSTOM DEPARTMENT

Is replete with all the choice and novel styles introduced this season.

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WHISKY

Is Indorsed by the Medical Profession throughout the

United States.

Is preferred by Connoisseurs, and

Is used largely in Private Families;

BECAUSE it is an Absolutely Pure Kentucky Product, and made in a district

famous for its fine whiskies for nearly a century. Distilled from carefully selected

Kentucky Grain, made in the old fashioned way by hand, aged by natural

process, it has for years stood in the front rank of Fine Kentucky Whiskies. The

Distiller makes it a rule to sell neither to Jobbers nor Retailers, and this rule is

never violated.

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THIS STATE WHO HAVE USED THE

BROWN COTTON GIN

"They Are All Well Pleased."

Atlanta, Ga., February 4, 1882.

In reply to yours of the 21st, I beg to say that I have

received your letter of the 15th inst. and have sold several

DAVID H. DOUGHERTY

And all Summer Goods, including the largest stock of those beautiful cheap Figured Lawns shown this season. With me all lines of Summer Goods are fast approaching the grand rapids, and before I will allow them to plunge beneath the cold waves of winter you can buy them very much cheaper than ever before, notwithstanding the

FORMER EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

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SHOES

DAVID H. DOUGHERTY

SPOT CASH

SHOES

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